

A SEASON OF VELVETS

BEAUTIFUL
NEW FABRICS
DESIGNED
FOR THE
FALL MONTHS

THE coming fall season in Paris is to be a season of velvets. Not the heavy velvet of former years, but a new fabric designed especially for the medium-weight costumes needed during the fall months. In every store one sees these beautiful velvet costumes and jackets. They are shown in the most bewitching colors and modes, and form one of the prettiest displays Paris has seen for many seasons.

But there are other things besides the velvets that promise to be a feature of the coming season. Among these are the many golf plaids, both in skirts and golf capes. Another feature is the heavy shirtings made up with the brilliant plaid backs. In fact plaids promise to play an important part in the fall styles.

But of the velvets. They will be worn both for entire gowns and for separate bodices, and a novel effect that is likely to find many admirers is a heavily-corded velvet. The colors in this are the same

as a V. A high collar and pointed vest of white tulle, satin, and a collar that covered the shoulders with deep rounded ends that fall almost to the waist line, made of heavy white satin. This is bordered all around with narrow black velvet ribbon. This gown was quite simple but very expensive. When I asked the price the dressmaker shrugged his shoulders and mentioned a sum that in American money would be close to \$400.

Another reception gown that he showed me was of golden brown velvet made over a petticoat of white broadcloth. This petticoat had a scroll design of golden brown chenille. The golden brown velvet falls in deep points and bordered with a piping of white velvet was over the white broadcloth in a short tunic effect. A round yoke with high collar, and tight sleeves of the white broadcloth with the golden brown scroll design. It had a plain bodice that fastened at one side and made of the velvet with a handsome piece of duchess lace falling in a cascade at the bust and at one side of the bodice.

At the same place I saw an exquisite evening gown of turquoise blue velvet



RECEPTION GOWN OF BLACK VELVET.

one seen in the other velvets. It is being made up principally in long evening wraps and the basques that are again coming into style.

The other velvets to be used this season are very soft and flexible, and have been reduced in weight nearly one-half from that of former seasons, thus removing the only serious objection to this rich and becoming fabric. Of colors, we find the reception gowns being made of either a black or a royal blue, and also of a beautiful golden brown. These are made quite plain and fit the figure to perfection. The short basque coat and the long evening coat are very chic of the light weight velvet, and the evening dress, for dinner or ballroom,



AN EVENING GOWN.

will be seen in black, a beautiful turquoise blue and the steel gray.

For trimming the velvet ribbon in every width that has been so popular during the summer will continue in vogue. It is easily applied and is endless in its novel effects.

One of the fashionable dressmakers of the city was showing to me a few days ago several of the beautiful velvet gowns he is turning out for the fall. He was enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new fabric, and pronounced it the finest innovation the manufacturers had in dress goods in several years.

A very smart reception gown that he showed me was of black velvet made in a princess shape. The skirt had six full ruffles of wide black satin ribbon that was put on quite high on each side, so that they formed a deep point in the front, with two deep points at the back of the skirt. It had a perfectly plain tight sleeve that fell over the hand in

over an under-petticoat of ivory satin. This is beautifully trimmed with a floral design embroidered on mouseline de soie in gold and green threads. The turquoise blue velvet falls in graceful long folds at the back, and is quite short in front. It has a very low bodice of the blue velvet with a small cap over one shoulder and rosettes of the velvet over the other. Elbow sleeves of white mouseline de soie with a double frill at the elbow. A small roll of velvet at the upper part of the sleeve with a paste buckle to fasten. Another roll of velvet at the waist line and fastened at one side with a buckle.

A second very handsome evening gown was made in the same way with black velvet and white satin, and embroidered with black jet on the white satin.

I was shown many short basque coats of black velvet that were elaborately braided with black silk braid and black chenille. They were also trimmed with jet, and some have a white satin vest embroidered in gold. One of these was a tight-fitting affair of black silk velvet with a high rolling collar that had three small ruchings of black satin ribbon, and fastened at the throat with a large rosette. Six rows of ruched black satin ribbon at one side of the jacket tapering to the waist line, while on the other side was an applique of jet and black chenille. Two ruchings of the black satin ribbon were around the bottom of the jacket, and also on the bottom of the sleeve.

Another of these velvet jackets was made with large pointed revers that were edged with a double ruching of chiffon. There were plaits of chiffon that covered the front of the jacket and formed a high collar that was fastened in front with a large velvet bow. On each side of this jacket was an applique of cut steel in a large scroll design on a fine silk mat. This is also on the tight sleeves from the shoulder, and almost to the wrist, where a double frill of the chiffon falls over the hand.

SADIE MERRITT.

New Designs in Buckles.

The assortment of buckles has been generously provided with the newest designs suitable for millinery and other purposes, rhinestone, steel, jet and gold constituting the distinguishing features.—Dry Goods Economist.

New Colorings in Hats.

The newest colorings in hats of the season are the pastel shades. These come in a long line of tones, all of which have a peculiarly dull effect, like that from sprinkling chalk on the surface.—Dry Goods Reporter.

Where the Trouble Lay.

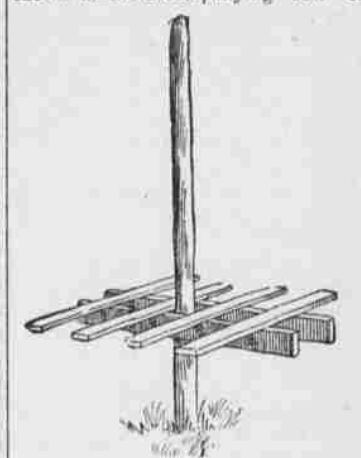
Clancy—O! see a Pennsylvania Jockey sit a man has a right to lick his wife! Casey—Phew! nonsense! He has a right to lick Jim Jeffries, too, if he can!—Puck.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

STACK FOUNDATION.

How to Take Care of the Beans and Peas Crops Without the Least Danger of Loss.

There are a number of crops that are stacked up in the field to dry before housing in barn or granary. Among these are beans and peas. The small, high stacks that are ordinarily made are in danger of being blown over by the wind, and are in greater danger of absorbing moisture from the earth. A combined foundation of support is shown in the accompanying cut. A



FOUNDATION AND SUPPORT.

long stake is driven into the ground near the growing crop and cross boards nailed to either side near the ground. These support slats, as shown in the cut. Beans and peas piled up about the central stake are proof against any wind, while no moisture can injure the



THE STACK COMPLETE.

bottom. If the top is neatly "thatched" with some of the crop, or if a bit of cloth be thrown over the top and tied in place, as suggested in the second cut, the crop will be quite safe from harm, whatever be the weather. There are many worn out farms that ought to raise just such crops as beans and peas—plants that get stores of nitrogen from the air, as clover does, leaving the land, in reality, richer in this valuable element than before they grew, besides making a valuable addition to the farm produce. The writer once saw an exceedingly heavy crop of beans harvested from a worn-out, rocky hillside, on which sorrel would hardly grow, and that, too, with no great assistance in the way of fertilizer or cultivation. The plants got a start on the manure placed on the hill, scanty as it was, and then drew on the stores of nitrogen in the air. Beans appear to do particularly well on light, stony land, where many crops would be a perfect failure.—N. Y. Tribune.

SEED CORN SELECTION.

How to Avoid a Mistake That Has Ruined Many a Crop on Very Good Land.

Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and moisture conditions of the valleys will not do so well on the upland as will some variety that has by several years of cultivation and selection become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the accustomed supply of water. It is generally the case on the farm that the corn from all the fields, both upland and bottom, is cribbed together, and when the time for seed selection comes the largest ears are picked out irrespective of the kind of soil that grew them. As the bottom land produces the larger ears it is more than likely that the bulk of the seed will be from the lower and more moist portions of the farm. This is the proper seed for the lowland, but it is not so well adapted to the dryer and poorer upland as is seed that has been raised there. It is advisable to select the seed either before or at husking time, when not only the quality of the ground but the character of the individual stalk and ear can be taken into consideration. As has been suggested before, a small box attached to the side of the wagon-bed into which the desirable ears can be thrown is the most practical device that can be recommended. By a little judicious selection for a series of years, a strain can be established on the upland portion of any farm which will be well adapted to that and other soils similar in location and composition. An eight-inch ear from the upland will ordinarily prove better for planting on the upland than will a 12-inch ear from a draw in the lower portions of the farm.—J. M. Westgate, in Prairie Farmer.

RAISE GOOD HOGS.

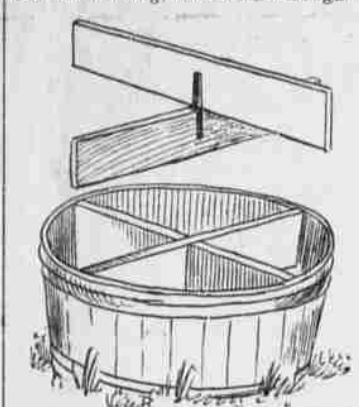
Well-Bred Ranges Animals Are the Most Ready Sellers and Bring the Best Prices.

If a person who knows anything at all about hog feeding was given a chance between a hog that would gain 23 pounds in six weeks and one that would gain 90 pounds in the same time on the same feed, he would not be long in choosing. During the past ten months the Kansas experiment station has fed 190 hogs that were bought of the farmers in the vicinity of Manhattan without regard to breed or breeding, just as they were, thrifty and weighing in the neighborhood of 100 or 125 pounds. This class of hogs is used because those experiments are for the highest benefit of the farmers, and by taking the stock they raise we stay within their conditions. A few conclusions may be drawn from the following facts taken from observations of feeding 80 head of hogs which were just finished. These hogs were nearer of the same age than size, and ranged from the long, big-boned bacon hog, to the short-boned chunk, according to the cure or carelessness of the farmer who raised them. First, as to point of gain: The comparisons are between hogs fed the same in every respect. The best and poorest five out of twenty have the following showing: Best five, weight at beginning of test 596 pounds, gain 416 pounds, 70 per cent.; poorest five, weight at beginning of test 579 pounds, gain 235 pounds, 40 per cent. This was for a period of 42 days, and from observations made from week to week, this difference of gain from a little over one pound to practically two pounds a day was largely due to the breeding. A short, small-boned chunk will make good gains for a few weeks and then stop. It will be fat and ready for market, while a well-bred range hog will fatten and continue to grow and make good gains for a much longer period. Then as to the demand of the market: The three-rub-shoulder is now one of the most profitable cuts that is made for export trade. Hogs from which these cuts are made must be large and muscular, long and rangy. The short, small-boned chunk will not answer the purpose. The bacon hog is also of the latter description, and brings the best price on the markets. Well-bred range hogs make the most profitable gains, are the most ready sale and bring the best price on the market.—J. G. Haney, in Prairie Farmer.

OUT-OF-DOOR FEEDING.

Description of a Trough That Is Sure to Keep the Hogs from Crowding Each Other.

Where several hogs are quartered in an orchard or other pasture they must be fed out-of-doors. To keep each one from crowding and fighting his neighbor when eating, make such a trough



FEED-SAVING TROUGH FOR HOGS.

is shown in the illustration. The bottom part of a barrel is sawed off and two narrow strips of board are fitted together and nailed firmly into the trough, as in the drawing. A flour barrel can be made to answer this temporary purpose, but a trough from a stouter barrel will prove more lasting.—American Agriculturalist.

Rotting Sods for Manure.

There are many places in low lands by the roadside where the wash of the road has made the soil very rich. Sods cut from such land and piled in heaps rot down readily, especially if some wood ashes are thrown on them to hasten decomposition. This makes the best possible top dressing for grass lands, and will largely increase the growth where the soil is thin. If phosphate is added this compost becomes a complete manure for any kind of crop. The practice of rotting sods is very common in Lincolnshire, England, where in olden times the sod was cut very thin, and after being piled and dried out the heap was burned. There was waste of nitrogen in burning the sod, and allowing it to rot down is much the better way to make use of it.—American Cultivator.

Sugar Beets for Hogs.

The best root for hogs is the beet. All beets have more or less sugar, but it is better to grow the sugar beet, even though it may not yield so largely as do the large, coarse varieties. There is no time in the growth of beets when they are not acceptable food for hogs confined to their pens. They are better feed and more cheaply grown than clover, considering the waste of the clover when it is either pastured or cut and fed green. There is little nutriment in clover until it gets into blossom. If fed then, hogs will nose the clover over to get at the heads, and will eat very little else. But the whole of the beet, including the leaves will be eaten, provided the leaves are fresh.

In nearly all cases the price of fruit and vegetables in a package is fixed by the worst specimens, not by the best.

Hens will readily eat parings or any kind of vegetables if they are well cooked.

An over-fat hen will not lay at all or her egg will be worthless for hatching.

English Secret Service Money.

The term "secret service money" is usually applied to a fund placed at the disposal of ministers to be expended at their discretion, in promoting or protecting the interests of the country. These moneys consist of a sum of £25,000 annually included in the estimates, in respect of which ministers are only required to make a declaration that the moneys spent have been expended in "accordance with the intentions of parliament." As ministers are required to give no account of their stewardship, it is obvious we have no means of knowing how these moneys are expended. The reader, however, who carries his mind back to episodes within his knowledge, such as the collapse of the Fenian conspiracy, or of their later development, the "Irish Invincibles," will have little difficulty in realizing how indispensable a fund of this kind is to the protection of a state, and of understanding the infinite variety of uses to which it may be applied.—Chambers' Journal.

Not So Bad.

"How did the family come out of the matter of setting the estate?" was asked of one of the brothers. "Might have been worse, but we finally succeeded in effecting a compromise with our lawyer by which he agreed to let us have half."—Detroit Free Press.

What He Had.

Guest—What have you got? Waiter—I've got liver, calf's brains, pig's feet. "I don't want a description of your physical peculiarities. What you have got to eat is what I want to know."—Boston Traveler.

Can't Succeed.

Some men are so deficient in the elements of success that they would never set the world on fire even if the world were insured in their favor.—Detroit Journal.

"Oh, that I should have married a funny man," she sighed. "What is the matter, lovely, dear?" asked her most intimate friend. "He came home and told me he had a sure way to keep jelly from getting muddy at the top, and when I asked him how, he said turn it upside down."—Boston Traveler.

Fact in Physiology.—"They say a man who turns pale when he gets mad is the most dangerous." "I guess that is so. A man who is scared nearly out of his boots will put up an awful fight."—Indianapolis Journal.

Knew His Capacity.—"Poor Bilkins is dead. He drank 14 gallons of straight whiskey, 14 high balls and a half a keg of beer night before last." "Is that so? What was the cause of his death?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

She—"I'm sure I've cast my bread on the water many a time, and I don't see any results." He—"No; I guess your bread would sink, dear."—Yonkers Statesman.

We do not always realize what a privilege it is to be able to work—just to have the strength and vitality to take up our tasks day after day.—Boston Watchman.

The man who tries to say smart things makes more breaks than other people.—Athenian Globe.

It's a good memory that sometimes admits of discreet forgetfulness.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Sept. 4	
FLOUR	4 40	4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 1/2	74 1/2
CORN—No. 2 white	37 1/2	37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 white	31 1/2	31 1/2
RYE—No. 2 western	61 1/2	62
BEEF—Extra mess	8 75	9 00
PORK—Family	10 30	11 30
LARD—Western, steam	5 50	5 50
BUTTER—Western creamery	17	21
CHEESE—Large white	10 1/2	11
EGGS—Western	12 1/2	12 1/2
WOOL—Domestic fleece	19	24
CATTLE—Texas	13	16
SHEEP—Steers	5 10	6 02
HOGS	4 40	4 80

	CINCINNATI	
FLOUR—Family	2 25	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69 1/2	69 1/2
CORN—No. 2 white	34 1/2	34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22 1/2	22 1/2
RYE—No. 2 mixed	57 1/2	58
HOGS	3 40	4 75

	TOLEDO	
WHEAT—No. 2 cash	69 1/2	69 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	34 1/2	34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22 1/2	22 1/2

	PITTSBURG	
BEEVES—Best steers	6 50	7 00
SHEEP—Wethers	4 25	4 50
Good lambs	5 75	6 00
HOGS—Yorkers	4 15	4 50
Pigs	4 00	4 70

	BUFFALO	
BEEVES—Extra	5 75	6 01
Fair	4 15	4 50
SHEEP—Prime wethers	4 25	4 40
Lambs	5 25	5 75
HOGS—Best Yorkers	4 70	4 75
Pigs	4 00	4 70

Ayer's Pills

Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Promptly & Permanently by TABLETS-LITHOS.

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Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day and Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial, bottled and treated free. DR. H. K. KLINE, Ltd., 501 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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Irony.

"Did you ever notice a man from St. Louis?" inquired the janitor philosopher. "Will, if you didn't it's worth your while. Up the boulevard he struts with his head lifted. Suddenly there's a big commotion and he's lifted off his feet by an automobile. He picks himself up, goes home and tells his friends that he's been run over by a horse-drawn carriage. He's run by a jackass; but that the jackasses are inside. Oh, he's a bitter lobster."—Chicago Evening News.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

Family Pride.
The Husband—But we can't afford to keep a carriage.
The Wife—I know we can't, but I want to show that stuck-up Mrs. Brown that we can have things we can't afford just as well as they can.—N. Y. Journal.

The Nickel Plate Road, with its Peerless Trio of Fast Express Trains Daily and Unexcelled Dining Car Service, offers rates lower than via other lines. The Short Line between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

Feminine Exhortation.
A Boston paper says that about 300 women have been licensed to preach. The rest have not taken the trouble to get a license.—St. Louis Republic.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Sort of "Short Deck."
The boss dynamiters of Japan are Pak Ki Yank, Pak Chung Yung and Pak Yang Hyr, and they are a very bad pack.—Baltimore Herald.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

The car conductor's motto is: "Let us put off till to-morrow the man who cannot pay today."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

I can recommend Pico's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

Samsou was a professional strong man, whose last act brought down the house.—Spare Moments.

PE-RU-NA

FOR WOMEN

The debilitating drains and discharges which weaken so many women are caused by Catarrh of the distinctly feminine organs. The sufferer may call her trouble Leucorrhoea, or Weakness, or Female Disease, or some other name, but the real trouble is catarrh of the female organs and nothing else.

Pe-ru-na radically and permanently cures this and all other forms of Catarrh. It is a positive specific for female troubles caused by catarrh of the delicate lining of the organs peculiar to women. It always cures if used persistently. It is prompt and certain.

The microbes that cause chills and fever and malaria enter the system through mucous membranes made porous by catarrh. Pe-ru-na heals the mucous membranes and prevents the entrance of malarial germs, thus preventing and curing these affections.

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